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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The War in Syria. By Commodore Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B. &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, Parker.

BELONGING to that class of our countrymen who "live at home at ease," and, moreover, not given to make ourselves uneasy by the turmoil of politics, we take up a book like the one before us with a quiet intention to do it justice. We did not fight beside Napier on the coast of Syria, nor do we sit opposed to him in "the House;" so it will be strange indeed if we cannot give him fair play. To say that we have not prejudged several of the questions of which the gallant officer treats would be untrue. Who that has heard, or read, the Commodore's speeches at Portsmouth, Manchester, and Liverpool, and Admiral Stopford's remarks on the gascouading of his second in command—which came to us all the way from Malta,—but must have formed somewhat of an opinion on these matters? It is evidently the intention of Napier, in *The War in Syria*, to make the public judge between the "Old Commodore"—as he quaintly calls himself—and the Commander-in-chief, as to who deserved the laurel-crown for our Syrian successes; and furthermore, to take my Lord Ponsonby and his dragoman, Mr. Wood, to task for having improperly interfered in the carrying out of his—"the old Commodore's"—convention with Mehemet Ali, and for other high crimes and misdemeanours.

The "introduction" gives us a rapid glance of the rise and triumphant career of Mehemet Ali in Egypt, bringing down the history of the rebellious pasha to the period when his conquest of Syria was confirmed by his gaining the decisive battle of Nizib, and the Turkish fleet had been delivered into his hands. We commence our extracts with the first chapter of the work itself:—

"The loss of the battle of Nizib, the death of the Sultan Mahmoud, and the defection of the Turkish fleet, threatened to place Turkey at the mercy of Mehemet Ali, or under the protection of Russia. At the earnest desire of France, Ibrahim Pacha halted; and in the beginning of August 1839 the combined squadrons of England and France assembled in Besika Bay, ready to proceed to Constantinople, should Ibrahim march, or should the Russians leave Sebastopol. The allied ministers, however, do not appear to have considered how the squadrons were to pass the Dardanelles; the current runs constantly to southward, and the prevailing winds are generally from the opposite direction. It rarely happens that a favourable breeze, sufficiently strong, springs up to enable ships to pass the Hellespont; and we had not an adequate number of steam-vessels to take the ships in tow. Russia had a strong fleet and army at Sebastopol, and could approach the sultan's capital at pleasure, whereas we were powerless; and as for being able to protect the Porte from a sudden attack, either from Russia or Ibrahim Pacha, we might just as well have been in Malta harbour. As forty-eight hours would have been sufficient for a Russian fleet and army to arrive at Constantinople, it

always appeared to me, after the unforeseen misfortunes which had befallen the Porte, the ambassadors and admirals ought to have taken the responsibility on themselves, and anchored the squadrons in the Golden Horn the first favourable opportunity; the ministers of the different powers could then have treated the Eastern question on an equal footing. Russia would no doubt have stormed, and perhaps withdrawn her ambassador, but she would not have gone to war, and, after a time, would have sent her squadron to Constantinople, to join that of England and France; strong detachments should then have appeared off Alexandria, and most probably Mehemet Ali, seeing a close union between the great powers of Europe, would have given up the Turkish fleet, and restored Syria to the Porte."

We will not presume to dispute the Commodore's view of the matter, such not being in our province: Napier was neither our ambassador at Constantinople, nor even the commander-in-chief; so inactive the two fleets remained at Besika Bay, until the English proceeded to Vourla, shortly after followed by the French. Here our Commodore—then only captain of the Powerful—is for the first time at issue with Admiral Sir Robert Stopford. Commodore Sir Hyde Parker sails for England, the commander-in-chief proceeds to Malta, with six sail of the line, and Sir John Louis—vice-admiral and superintendent of Malta dockyard—is ordered to Vourla for the purpose of taking command of the remainder of the fleet. "This was an unusual measure," says our author, "and by no means complimentary to myself, who was the next senior officer. I in consequence proffered my resignation to the admiral, which he declined to accept; and, after some explanation with him, my letter was withdrawn, and I pocketed the affront." We now approach the great scene of action, the coast of Syria. The Castor and Cyclops, steamer, and afterwards the Powerful and Edinburgh, were ordered to proceed to Beyrout, but on no account to interfere, in any way, with the Egyptian squadron, chiefly composed of Turkish frigates, carrying an army of between 12,000 and 15,000 men; an expedition intended by Mehemet Ali to put down the insurrection in Lebanon. We must let the Commodore give his own account of the state of affairs there.

"On my arrival at Beyrout, I was visited by Mr. Moore, the British consul, who gave a most alarming account of the state of the country, and of the want of discipline and insubordination of the Albanian troops, who formed part of the Egyptian army under the immediate command of Souliman Pacha. The servant of a French nobleman had been murdered, and the consul of that nation had rather hastily struck his flag because the murderer was not immediately executed. He had been tried and condemned, but nothing would satisfy the consuls short of his immediate execution, however contrary to the military law of Egypt, which required the sanction of the viceroy. A deputation was sent to Alexandria to demand his execution, which took place on board the flag-ship there; and on the return of the deputation,

the French consul re-hoisted his flag, under a salute. The French government disapproved of his conduct, and he was recalled. On making inquiry, I found there had been one or two persons murdered by the Albanian troops, an occurrence not very extraordinary in Eastern countries, and not to be wondered at when we consider an army of nearly 15,000 men was collected in the neighbourhood of the town. I ascertained that the French consul, on striking his flag, had put his countrymen under the protection of the Sardinian consul, except this nobleman, whom Mr. Moore took charge of; and as it did not appear to me the British consul had any authority to make a selection, and give protection to this gentleman, I declined interfering; and a little more experience shewed me that the outrages of the Albanians were as much exaggerated as the strength and respectability of the insurrection undoubtedly was. Mr. Wood, one of Lord Ponsonby's dragomen, had been sent by the ambassador into the mountains of Lebanon, to ascertain the real strength of the mountaineers; and at his instigation a petition was signed and sent to the British ambassador by five chiefs, one of whom, a sheik of inferior note, was styled the Seraskier. In fact, the insurrection was never of any consequence. The mountaineers were justly dissatisfied at being obliged to work in the coal-mines of Cornelle, and on being required to deliver up the arms which had been supplied them to assist in putting down another sect. An attempt was also made to introduce the conscription, which is quite at variance with their ideas, and is viewed throughout the whole district of Lebanon with horror and detestation; moreover, they were oppressed with heavy taxes, the greater part of which went into the coffers of their own prince, the Emir Beehir; the odium, however, was thrown on Mehemet Ali, who only received 30,000 dollars annually from the mountains. They were unprovided with either arms or ammunition, were headed by no chief of note, and never could assemble, even for a few days, a force of a thousand men; nevertheless, with that number they shewed a considerable degree of boldness, and occasionally advanced to the walls of Beyrout and fired a few shots into the town."

Napier remonstrates with Souliman Pacha, Mehemet Ali's general, on his manner of carrying on the war by the burning of villages and convents. Souliman attempts a denial of the atrocities attributed to him; and after defending his master's and his own proceedings, concludes by saying, that should the British "senior officer" continue to watch the movements of the camp, he must ask all further questions concerning them, through the consul's general at Alexandria, of the Viceroy himself, and not of his subordinates. The insurrection in Lebanon, according to Napier, was actually at an end while Mr. Wood, and Mr. Moore, our consul at Beyrout, were misleading, by "exaggerated accounts" to the contrary, our ambassador at Constantinople, who was ready to believe anything to the disadvantage of Mehemet Ali. The Powerful and Edinburgh are ordered to rejoin the squadron at Vourla, but fall in with the Ganges off the coast of Caramania with

counter-orders. Napier hoists the broad blue pennant, and taking command of the Ganges, Thunderer, Edinburgh, Castor, and Gorgon, returns to Beyrout. The treaty of the 15th of July has been promulgated; and the government at home, supposing the insurrection in the mountains to be in full force, has sent out orders that the mountaineers are to be assisted in their disaffection. Our author justly remarks:—

"My position was not agreeable. If I commenced hostilities before the expiration of the twenty days (allowed the Viceroy for deliberation), and Mehemet Ali accepted the terms, I should be accused of precipitancy, and of causing an unnecessary sacrifice of life; on the other hand, should Mehemet Ali hold out, I might be accused of supineness. After perusing my orders, Lord Palmerston's instructions, and the third article of the convention, and giving them my best consideration, it appeared to me evident that, under all circumstances, nothing but a very decided demonstration could be undertaken, following up that demonstration should opportunity offer."

Napier then goes on to describe the fortifications of the town, and the position of a camp of Turkish troops, about four thousand strong, supposed to be disaffected to Mehemet Ali, and anxious to return to Constantinople; then follows one of his peculiar paragraphs: "My first object was to rise and protect the Turks, the second to recover the arms of the Mountaineers;" but throughout the work we occasionally meet with the like independence of composition, as the reader will perceive by our extracts. Proclamations are now put forth, that the Allied Powers are determined to restore Syria to the Sultan, &c. Beyrout is, however, only bullied; the ships take up their position, but do not fire. "An attack on the town depended entirely on a movement in the Turkish camp; but they either had not the spirit or inclination to throw up their caps and declare for the Sultan, or, it is possible, the soldiers were kept in ignorance of the proclamation; for though we remained three days in our position, no movement took place." Napier had not warmed to his work; by and by he did not stand upon such punctilio. The admiral arrived off Alexandria, and reinforced the Commodore with three more ships, the *Revenge*, *Benbow*, and *Magicienne*; the Viceroy having rejected the treaty of the 15th of July, which insisted on his unconditional submission to the Porte, the commander-in-chief soon followed in the Princess Charlotte, taking command of the fleet before Beyrout: at the same time, Admiral Walker—our gallant countryman in the service of the Sultan—brings a small Turkish squadron, with 5300 troops on board, to assist in the operations against Mehemet Ali. Thus says Napier:—

"On the 9th of September the ships in the offing, who had directions to bring Admiral Walker to Beyrout, made the signal for a convoy. Sir Robert Stopford, in the Princess Charlotte, also hove in sight; and before sunset the whole were anchored off the town. Sir C. Smith, who had arrived in the *Pique* a few days before in bad health, was still too unwell to take the direction of the military affairs; and Sir Robert Stopford did me the honour of placing the troops under my command. Souliman Pacha at this time was at the head of the army at Beyrout, and was supposed to have 15,000 men under his orders."

We have now seen our "Old Commodore" fairly in position as general of the forces, and given him a goodly enemy to contend with—so

far as numbers go—and must glance over the first landing of what he designates "The Turkish troops and marines." (Qy. are these the British marines he so obscurely mentions?) They landed without opposition at D'Jounie. Here Napier speaks in the highest terms of the assistance he derived from his brother captains of the navy in throwing up defensive works: but, it seems, he differed with the engineer-officer, as to what extent of entrenchment was necessary to fortify the camp; the admiral, provokingly, sided with the engineer. Beyrout is now cannonaded by the squadron; in the midst of this the India mail arrives, and Napier lauds the pacha for delivering the bags to the admiral with a civil message that, despite the present hostilities, the communication with India would not be interrupted. In our opinion, small thanks were just then due to either Mehemet Ali or his pacha, seeing that the said mail was the quickest and safest, if not the only medium of communication between the viceroy of Egypt and his French allies; though the general protection of our overland route to India must ever call forth our admiration as little to have been expected from an eastern potentate. Beyrout still holds out; the bombarding is occasionally renewed by the Edinburgh and Hastings: the admiral goes to D'Jounie Bay, in the Princess Charlotte, and the other ships are distributed along the coast, where several small affairs take place, including the unfortunate attack upon D'Jebah, where we had five men killed and eighteen wounded. Napier, in the meantime, tired of making reconnaissance after reconnaissance, proposes to Sir R. Stopford an attack upon Sidon, Beyrout being rather too well garrisoned to proceed against with his small force. The admiral agrees to the attack, but surprises our Commodore by intimating his intention of sending Captain Berkeley in command of the expedition. This will not do—Napier is resolved to rule both afloat and ashore: at D'Jounie and Sidon. He remonstrates; claims, by right of seniority, to lead the new expedition. Sir Robert consents, but while the "Old Commodore" is, *pour passer le temps*, driving the enemy from a position on the left of the "Dog River"—which he does with a loss of one Turkish officer killed, and one man wounded—that there may be nothing to do in the neighbourhood of D'Jounie while he is away, the admiral changes his mind *in toto*, giving up all idea of attacking Sidon, in favour of some other expedition, the nature of which is not mentioned. But Napier is again at his elbow: lucky Sir Robert, to be never allowed to go wrong! We are told—

"This new project was happily set aside; and after dining with the admiral on the 25th, I took my leave, promising to be back in forty-eight hours with the garrison of Sidon, and received orders to the following effect:—'You will proceed with the steamer named in the margin (Gorgon), with the troops put on board, towards Sidon, where you will fall in with the Thunderer and Wasp, and take them under your orders,'" &c.

We really think Mr. Joseph Loudon—who, we presume, by the official letters, was the admiral's secretary—should bring an action against the "Old Commodore," for the queer punctuation he introduces into the orders emanating from the flag-ship. The troops are here directed to be "put on board towards Sidon." But to the attack! In the work before us, that there may be no mistake, we have generally two descriptions of every affair—an account of the action itself, and then a *verbatim* copy of the official letter describing it. By way of a change, in the present instance, we have no

sketch from the scene of operations; but there we have two despatches, Napier's to the admiral, and the admiral's to the Admiralty. We will quote the former, which we are free to confess bears not the marks of a Wellington's writing or a Gurwood's editing—

D'Jounie, Head-quarters, Army of Lebanon, Sept. 29, 1840.

"Sir,—I embarked at sunset of the 25th instant, in obedience to your directions, with a Turkish battalion, under Chef de bataillon Kourschid Aga, and the first battalion of Royal Marines, under Captain Morrison of the Princess Charlotte, in the two steam-ships, Gorgon and Cyclops, and proceeded off Sidon. At daylight the Thunderer, and the Austrian frigate Guerriera, commanded by the Archduke Frederick, a Turkish corvette, and Wasp, joined; as also Stromboli from England, with 280 marines, under Captain Wylock. The wind being light, the Cyclops towed the Thunderer to her position, previously fixed by Captain Berkeley. The Stromboli towed the Austrian frigate Guerriera, and the Turkish corvette, who (?) were placed by Captain Berkeley abreast of the town. The Wasp and Stromboli anchored more to the southward, to flank it. The Gorgon, Cyclops, and Hydra, who joined from Tyre with Walker Bey, took up their position to the southward, close to the castle. The enclosed summons was sent to the governor, with which he refused to comply. The Turkish battalion was now put into boats, and rendezvoused round the Cyclops; a few shot and shell were fired from the Gorgon at the castle and barracks, and shortly after, the whole of the squadron opened their broadsides, to drive the troops from the houses and the entrenchments they had thrown up to prevent a landing. In half an hour the firing ceased, and Captain Austin landed the Turkish battalion in the castle, which is joined to the town by a narrow causeway; this was effected with some loss. As the enemy still stuck to their entrenchments, the fire of the ships was again opened, and the houses in front battered down. Commander Mansel, of the Wasp, was directed to seize the first favourable moment of throwing the detachment of marines brought out by Stromboli, and the Austrian marines, into the castle abreast of him, which he did with great gallantry and judgment. Lieutenant Hockin of the marines, and several men, were killed and wounded. They were directed to work their way to the upper castle, which commanded the town. The first battalion of marines were now landed, by Captain Henderson of the Gorgon, on the beach to the northward of the town, where they formed and advanced to the walls. All being now ready, the Turkish battalion, headed by Walker Bey and Captain Austin, pushed along the causeway, and entered the town. I put myself at the head of the British marines, and broke into the barracks. Captain Henderson and another party lodged themselves in a house above the barracks. This done, I marched the battalion along the line-wall to the upper gate, broke it open, and seized the castle. All seemed now quiet below, and, leaving a guard in the castle, we descended through several streets arched over, when occasional skirmishing took place with detached parties of Egyptian troops, who were easily driven, and finally took refuge in a vaulted barrack, where we found upwards of a thousand men lying ready for a *sorite* should occasion offer, or to lay down their arms should they be discovered: the latter was their fate! I congratulate you, sir, on the success of this enterprise. The garrison consisted of

nearly 3000 men, and not one escaped; our force was under 1000. Our loss, which I enclose, has been trifling: one marine officer and three seamen killed; two mates, a boatswain, and thirty men, wounded. I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the captains, officers, and men, under my orders; all shewed the greatest zeal—English, Austrians, and Turks, vied with each other."

Then follows the usual mention of parties who distinguished themselves, or to whom the Commodore was "much indebted." But he never seems in earnest but when he is describing his own exploits.

Stopford, in his despatch, feelingly regrets the loss, though small, sustained by our forces; and mentions Lieutenant Hockin as a young man of great promise. Napier has no time to shew feeling or even sense: he not only kills but wounds this gallant officer; and then, it would seem,—with others in a like predicament,—says, "they were directed to work their way to the upper castle, which commanded the town." Were our marines to find there the surgical assistance report says the naval general neglected to attach to the battalion? But we cannot seriously criticise "the Old Commodore;" and, like him, without much regard to perspicuity, we must hurry on. He is now on the best possible terms with the commander-in-chief, as their private letters testify; and as to the terms he is on with himself, every chapter in his book exhibits. "Alone, alone I did it!" breathes forth on all occasions. His silence respecting the marines is sufficiently remarkable. Throughout the whole of his account of the campaign they seldom appear on the field (of his book), unless he puts himself at their head; otherwise they generally seem to act without officers, which, we believe, is contrary to the rules of the service. We are now happily about to touch on a subject which, according to our author's shewing, admits of our unqualified praise; for, as he was successful in what he undertook, we must, according to rule, forgive him a little disobedience of orders. We refer to the action of the 10th of October,—the battle of Boharsof. Here, too, it is quite refreshing to find him giving credit to others besides himself—to General Jochmus, Selim Pacha, and Colonel Hodges, H.B.M. Consul General. We have only space to let him describe his own position; his military position and subsequent movements are too long for us to quote.

"It was rather a new occurrence for a British commodore to be on the top of Mount Lebanon, commanding a Turkish army, and preparing to fight a battle that would decide the fate of Syria; but the very novelty was exciting to a degree. I was in my glory; standing on an eminence, surrounded by the general officers and my own staff, I fancied myself a great 'commander,' and surveying the enemy, who had not quite so brilliant an appearance as the Scottish host, although I could not exclaim with Marmion,

"Oh, well, Lord Lyon, haast thou said,
Thy king from warfare to dissuade
Were but a vain essay;
For, by St. George, were that host mine,
No power infernal or divine
Should once my soul to rest incline,
Till I had dimmed their armour-shine
In glorious battle-fray!"

Yet I said to my friend Hodges: 'If we can get the Turks and mountaineers to mount that rugged hill, and Omar Bey attacks at the same time their rear, Ibrahim will get such a dressing as he never had before.'

Ibrahim did get "a dressing," and this was

Napier's last exploit as a naval general. Sir Charles Smith having recovered from his severe illness, assumed the command of the army. The admiral, while Napier was on the eve and in the thick of the action, sent repeated notices of this; but our "Old Commodore" was too busy just then to give up the baton. This is his excuse:—

"It is necessary in war, and, I think, quite justifiable, to take responsibility on oneself in unforeseen cases—running, of course, the risk of answering for the consequences: it is more dangerous, however, to disobey orders; but there are instances in which events may justify such disobedience—the reader will judge whether what I have related may be considered one of them."

Honour to whom honour is due: the Commodore did the Turkish state some service. We now arrive at the siege of Acre. Here he takes to himself the credit of having persuaded the Admiral to give up the idea of towing the ships into their stations. Poor Sir Robert Stopford! what would he have done if he had not been blessed with so ready an adviser? and then not to fully appreciate the Old Commodore's services! how ungrateful! It appears evident, even by Napier's own account, that there was some, what sailors would call, lubberly work going on in the Powerful, when the other ships first got under weigh. She then threw a whole division out of its station by taking up a wrong position; and the Commodore confesses that he ought to have made a signal to the line-of-battle ships she was leading to go a-head: yet, provokingly enough, Sir Robert Stopford will not express himself satisfied with these proceedings. Napier consequently applies for a court-martial—taking a rebuff, which he receives on the quarter-deck of the Princess Charlotte from the Admiral, for a reprimand; and though this is subsequently explained, and the application for the court-martial withdrawn, a coolness ensues between the first and second in command. One thing appears strange to us, that in Stopford's letter to the Admiralty, giving an account of the attack upon Acre, the following passage occurs: "I cannot help feeling the greatest obligation to every officer and man engaged in this enterprise. The cool, steady, and beautiful style in which the ships and vessels, through shoals and banks, came into their positions," &c. Surely the Admiral could not have admired the beautiful style of the Powerful's coming into position. But we verily believe all behaved gallantly, and, though not even a Napier is infallible, to the best of their ability. Our regret is, that there should be any dispute between those who led on that successful day, and especially that such dispute should be brought again and again before the public. Napier's diplomacy and other political matters occupy the latter part of the first volume, and the principal part of the second, to which we must refer our readers. With political events of our own time—even when they come before us in their present form—we are always chary of meddling. One characteristic burst of Napier, when describing the opposition which his memorable convention with Mehemet Ali met with, we must quote—

"The reader will allow this was tremendous odds against me. The commander-in-chief of the allied forces, the general commanding Syria, Lord Ponsonby, and the four ambassadors, the Sultan, and all the divan, against an Old Commodore."

We must now take our leave of the "Old Commodore." If he be an egotist, he has an amusing way of talking of himself. He occa-

sionally startles us by his careless style of authorship; for instance, when he writes of descending down the Nile: but he appears to fall into such errors from very eagerness to go a-head. Several of the accounts of affairs in which he was engaged are graphically given; and, take it "all in all," we can fairly recommend *The War in Syria* to our readers.

The Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds: illustrated by Explanatory Notes and Plates. By John Burnet, F.R.S. 4to. pp. 270. London, Carpenter.

WHEN we announced this among forthcoming works, we expressed our opinion that no one could be more capable of doing justice to a re-issue of these admirable Discourses than Mr. John Burnet, who in his own person realised all the requisite qualities for their judicious illustration; being already highly appreciated by the public as a painter, engraver, critic, and writer on the fine arts, and the foremost rank in each of these various capacities. Nor has the volume now before us disappointed our expectations: it is every way worthy of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of his accomplished Editor, and of the spirited Publisher, to whom we are indebted for so many useful and elegant productions on subjects of Art.

On the Lectures of Reynolds it would be ridiculous at this time of day to offer any comments. When they were delivered they formed an epocha in our national school; and since that period they have ever continued to be a standard to which the student and artist referred for instruction and information. As his pictures, by their harmonious tones of colouring, delight the eye, so do these his precepts, conveyed in charming language, recreate the mind; and both together furnish examples to follow, and codes to be pondered, by every aspirant to fame in the pursuit and practice of the Arts. Taste growing out of a profound philosophy and knowledge; a surface emanating from the depths of observation; mechanical skill founded on nature, and improved by diligent examination of the means by which other great men had, in preceding ages, made the true representation of nature their own; an intimate perception and sense of beauty; and rules by which to apply these elements to actual performance in conception and execution,—are to be studied in the volume which Mr. Burnet has re-produced, and with improvements which add greatly to its general interest and practical value.

"In bringing these admirable Discourses (he states in his preface) before the public in a new shape, it has been my care to disturb as little as possible the majesty of the stream from its source to its absorption in the great bosom of Nature; I have merely made a few openings in the banks, for the purpose of letting out some of its waters into clear shallows, in which the younger fry may recreate and strengthen themselves. Nor, in my anxiety for the student, has the general reader been overlooked, as it is only by making the subject known that we can ever hope for patronage to the higher branches of the Art. The example of Burke, and the daily intercourse with Dr. Johnson, could not fail to infuse into these Discourses a considerable portion of eloquence and morality: to have attempted in my Notes any thing of the first, would have only exposed my weakness; but I have endeavoured to emulate the other to the utmost of my power; having always considered it of the highest importance, in all writings intended for youth, to

impregnate every thought with virtue. You will also find, that where Sir Joshua's doctrines are sound, I have strengthened them with the whole of my feeble abilities; but when I considered them untenable, I have not scrupled to point them out, even at the hazard of being thought presumptuous, by which means that which is excellent is rendered more effective, by being uncontaminated with weaker or more doubtful theories; as all minor considerations must give place to our endeavours to embody that pure philosophy which alone gives dignity to our Art, and which it is so much the object of these Discourses to inculcate. The influence of the great style in ennobling all the branches of Painting has been kept steadily in view; striving, as far as words can elucidate the subject, to give it a more palpable form."

Having made these few preliminary remarks, we fear that, much as we prize this book, we have exhausted what we could wish to say, without dipping into details and entering upon long disquisitions rendered commonplace and fatiguing by repetition from every tyro-penman and pseudo-connoisseur who favour the world with their(?) ideas(?) on sculpture, architecture, or painting. The bore of reading such platitudes, not possessing even the merit allowed to "potecary bottles," of occasionally changing the colour into blue, red, or green, as the case may be, shall not be inflicted by us, though at the risk of appearing to attach less importance to Mr. Burnet's labours than we actually do, and they really deserve. His pictorial illustrations cannot be transferred to our page, much as they tend to illuminate the text; and we must therefore leave them to be studied in the original plates. The notes display reading and reflection; and whether they entirely accord with Reynolds, differ from him, or expand upon his sentiments, will be found most worthy of attentive perusal. As specimens, we shall content ourselves (and conclude) with two selections, both interesting in their reference to the distinguished ornament of our country, whom we have lately had the misfortune to lose. In the sixth Discourse, Sir Joshua says:

"For my own part, I confess, I am not only very much disposed to maintain the absolute necessity of imitation in the first stages of the art; but am of opinion, that the study of other masters, which I here call imitation, may be extended throughout our whole lives, without any danger of the inconveniences with which it is charged, of enfeebling the mind, or preventing us from giving that original air which every work undoubtedly ought always to have."

On which Mr. Burnet notes:

"The late Sir David Wilkie was a striking example of the efficacy of this mode of study: he commenced, in the first instance, with the pictures of Teniers upon his easel, but afterwards adopted the richer tones and glazings of Ostade, to which he latterly added to his colours the juicy quality and substance found in the works of Rembrandt; but though these painters were constantly present to his mind, he referred to nature for the most trifling object, and rendered it with a truth and character surpassing those masters, the study of whose works had enabled him to accomplish it. But that feature which gives to his pictures a higher quality than is to be found in the Dutch school, upon which his style is built, is employing their excellencies in embodying and embellishing the mental part of his composition. The works of Hogarth shewed how much could be accomplished in dramatic effect, by combining every incident to heighten and illustrate a complete story; and Wilkie, by uniting such properties to the charms

of pictorial beauty, has produced a style more perfect than any of the models upon which it is founded."

And again, on the twelfth Discourse:

"When such an artist as Raffaele borrowed from his predecessors, who are there that would venture to rely upon their own undigested crudities, or affect to bury in oblivion the accumulated knowledge of antiquity? His mighty genius remodelled the fragments which he found of the purest metal, and rendered them more intrinsic by combination and completion of form. But that taste which enabled him to effect this restoration was engendered by the contemplation of their beauty. Masaccio had vivified the Gothic stiffness of Cimabue and Giotto with natural action and expression, which Raffaele caught up and refined by his knowledge of the Greek and Roman sculptures. Nor could he have arrived at that eminence on which he remains, unaided by the contemporaneous works of Michael Angelo, a sight of whose grandeur of style taught him so to dignify his own, that he thanked God that he had been permitted to live at the same time. If such was the conduct of Raffaele, a genius marked by Immortality for her own; who, at the age of seventeen, produced his first picture of the Holy Family, and at twenty-five commenced his great works in the Vatican, the wonder of his own and every succeeding age,—let no student hesitate in endeavouring to tread in his footsteps, for it is only by adopting a similar course that they can hope to assist in restoring that art, which has been sinking gradually since his time. We constantly hear the ignorant advising a student to study the great book of Nature, without being biased by what has been done by other painters: it is as absurd as if they would recommend a youth to learn astronomy by lying in the fields and looking on the stars, without reference to the works of Kepler, Galileo, Tycho Brahe, or of Newton. There are others who advise frequent visits to fine pictures, for the purpose of improving the taste, but without reference to the principles upon which they are constructed. The follower of such advice goes into a splendid gallery, without knowing what he is in search of, and comes away as much instructed as one who has visited a splendid library, but without taking down and investigating carefully the contents of any one book. Nature reveals nothing to a casual observer; and the great advantage which a student derives from holding communion with the mighty dead is by their leading him behind the curtain. The doctrine which Reynolds has advanced in this Discourse, though then new, and to many no doubt strange, has been since acted upon by all those who have contributed towards establishing a school of Painting in England; and as he has given Raffaele as one of the first who worked upon this theory, I shall give Wilkie as one of the last and most successful followers of this mode of availing ourselves of the labours of our predecessors. This great artist, by an assiduous and persevering industry within the Academy in drawing from the antique, and by a keen observation of general Nature without its walls, established a reputation for himself at the early age of twenty-one. Placed in a high position, he attracted the attention both of his admirers and detractors, which roused in him every energy to justify the praises of the one party, and defeat the censures of the other; and, placing implicit faith in the soundness of Sir Joshua's doctrines, acted upon their advice through his whole life. In familiar life, in historical subjects, and in portraits, he never failed to consult the works of those who had most

excelled in those departments. Bad pictures were not either overlooked; for the same sagacity which taught him to discover why works were highly valued, taught him also to investigate the cause why others were despised. His mode of proceeding was varied, being anxious to give variety of feature to his pictures; and fresh alterations suggested often fresh schemes of completion, which rendered his compositions richer than those upon which they were commenced. That mode, however, which was more peculiarly his own, was the following: When Wilkie had fixed upon a subject for painting, he reflected upon all pictures of that class already in existence, and chose as a model the one in highest repute with the public. He was well aware that the general look of the whole was the characteristic feature; by, therefore, adopting the leading points as a foundation to build upon, he secured a situation which had received the approbation of ages; this sometimes was the distribution of the principal figures, sometimes the situation and shapes of the principal lights, sometimes the arrangement of colour, and the proportions of hot and cold hues; each or all combined, therefore, gave him a confidence in proceeding not easily to be shaken by the conflicting opinions of criticism. Having erected his stage, he brought out the leading persons of his drama, whom, from repeated sketches, he placed in the most natural and expressive action. He then formed a model of the whole in clay, so as to get the true light and shade, which he heightened by the local colour of the draperies. From such studies and materials he then commenced his picture, not only painting every figure from the life, but collecting also for the same purpose the most trifling objects. Hence his works look a faithful transcript from Nature; in them we perceive a 'full display of the united force of study and genius; of a great accumulation of materials, with judgment to digest and fancy to combine them.' Nor is it too much to apply a still stronger characteristic: 'An accumulation of knowledge impregnated his mind, fermented by study, and exalted by imagination.'

Travels in Kashmir, Little Tibet, &c. &c. By G. T. Vigne, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo, with Map, &c. London, Colburn.

As we have only had an opportunity to glance over the first volume of this book, we shall merely introduce it to our readers with very little of opinion. It strikes us as being somewhat deficient in arrangement; but it goes over so much of new and interesting ground, that we are pleased with his notices and sketches wheresoever the author pleases to lead us; and we cannot dip into a page without being arrested by the variety and novelty of its statements. Mr. Vigne left England in 1832, and proceeded through Persia to Bombay. He then traversed many parts of India, and in 1839 visited Kashmir, or what we have been accustomed to spell Cashmere. Thither we shall accompany him at once; and have only to premise, that it is from his pencil that Mr. Burford's very popular Panorama of Cabul, now exhibiting, has been painted; and that his portrait is among those we mentioned as surrounding the umbrella of Dost Mahomed.

On his way to Kashmir he arrived at Ramnagar, where his reception is thus described:—

"Ramnagar fell into the hands of the Sikhs about the same time that Gulab Singh became master of Jammu. The old Rajah fled to Srinathu near Simla, and died there about eight years ago, much regretted by his subjects.

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Suchyt Singh was made Rajah of Ramnagar by Runjit. He is much better disposed towards the English than either of his brothers, against whose overbearing disposition he is said to kick a little. I wrote to him, for he was absent at the time, to thank him for the kind reception I experienced at Ramnagar. I shall never forget the turn-out to meet me. I came upon the mydan by torch-light, and should think that at least 500 or 600 (a large proportion of the population) were assembled then. But the crowd was a curiosity, in consequence of the variety of costume which composed it; and the lights gleamed upon the dark features of the Hindus, the turbaned Patan, the ferocious Khyber, and the Kuzailash wearing the lamb-skin caps of Persia, who were all armed to the teeth; and amongst these foreigners were the native mountain Sepahis in the Rajah's pay, conspicuous by their high caps and belts of leopard-skin. Wild hogs in search of food, and enjoying, by command of the Rajah, who preserved them for his own sport, an immunity from molestation, were moving about in the crowd, or retreating before the *cortège* that accompanied me into the town to the quarters assigned to me, where I found provisions for myself and servants."

Farther on he reached Lodiana, where we are told the following of prices and witchcraft:—

"The *ser* at Lodiana is equal to about 2lbs English, but it varies in different countries; in some places it is much less. I find in my note-book that the prices at this land-locked place were as follows:—Four *ser* of wheat-flour, equal to 3lbs English, were usually sold for somewhat less than a penny; and three *ser* of rice and eight *ser* of barley were obtainable at the same price. A fine sheep could be purchased for a rupee—about 2s. English. At Budrawar I saw an old woman, who had just been brought in as a witch, or dyn. If any man in authority lie ill, and his disease does not yield to the use of medicine, search is made for any old woman whose feet turn inwards, and she is accused of being a witch, and her nose is perhaps cut off, or perhaps she is put to death. The poor creature was brought to me, at my request. A more witch-like expression I certainly never saw. She was terribly frightened at first, but became less so when she knew that I was interceding for her; and I succeeded in saving her from harm whilst I remained in the town. One of the punishments inflicted is branding on the forehead with a red-hot copper coin."

Next to a witch, the account of an idol (and such idols are very numerous throughout all these countries) may be quoted:—

"The town of Kishtawar cannot be reached in one day from the bridge. I slept at the village containing a celebrated devi, or Hindu idol, known by the name of Atara Buzu, or the goddess with eighteen arms. I was permitted to look at her through an open window. The face was of the ordinary size, and black, the body covered with a petticoat; but there was nothing at the shrine to repay the fatigue of the ascent, although her authority is acknowledged throughout all the hill-country; as far as the plain of the Panjab, and is respected even at Lahore. The Hindus say that the idol was a stone miraculously licked into shape by a cow."

Among the woods are many noble trees: here is one of them:—

"Near the town, on the northern side, is the finest *deodar* (or, as it is here called, the *Devidar*), or hill-cedar, that I had ever seen.

At four feet from the ground it measured twenty-three feet in circumference, and resembled a beautiful pillar, having less diminution of girth in proportion to its height than I ever saw in any tree. Its trunk, from the ground to the place where it appeared to have been damaged by wind or lightning, and abruptly broken off, was not more than seventy or eighty feet in length."

Entering towards the mountain-passes which encircle the extraordinary and beautiful valley of Kashmir, some ninety miles in length, and from twenty to a smaller number of miles in width, Mr. Vigne gives us the subjoined notice of the fright into which his apparition threw the natives:—

"The ascents and descents on the Banihal path are in some places exceeding steep and fatiguing, whilst the general aspect of the country is the same as that on the Kishtawar side. I saw pheasants—I do not know of what species—and monkeys, in the jungles; and in the districts of Deng and Kus the natives are very wild. I one day met three women on the path, and thinking that the savage-looking beauties would look well upon paper, I told my servants to persuade them to remain quiet for a while; but it was of no use, for whilst negotiations were still pending, they took fright, ran off, and climbed some trees with the activity of monkeys, from which no money or assurance of protection would induce them to come down. Old Hindu figures, ornaments, and devices, figures of snakes in particular, are carved on the stone-work around the springs in Deng. I noticed a Saracenic ornament, exactly resembling the net-work in the wagon-roofed ceiling in Nash's view of Boughton Malherbe, in Kent."

Their appearance in their villages:—

"Dhurmsal, the next station, was a village of the same appearance as other Indian villages generally; consisting of flat-roofed huts, the inferior kinds looking very dirty, with smoke-marks on the walls, and cakes of cow-dung sticking to them, for the purpose of being dried and used as fuel. The superior kind of hut is distinguished by its new-looking and clean mud walls; the ends of the rafters on which the roof is laid projecting neatly from the side of the building; and the roof itself more free from holes, excepting that one which is used as a chimney; and shewing no symptoms of weakness or decay when stamped upon. The windows of the inferior hut are mere chinks in the wall, the door not above five feet high; whilst the chief man's house is recognised by the doorway being of superior height, and the windows larger and more numerous; and it sometimes boasts of an up-stairs room, from which he can see over the whole village. On the roofs and around and below are to be seen men scarcely clothed, sitting, sleeping, cooking, and eating; women spinning, knitting, and kneading, combing and braiding their own black and well-oiled hair, or cleansing that of a friend or relation with their unaided fingers and thumbs. Children amuse themselves with quarrelling and grovelling in the dust, in company with dogs and poultry that are similarly occupied. The best-dressed man in the village is usually the buniyal, or shopkeeper, who may be seen sitting on his shop-board, with his bowl of copper and cowries for small change, and heaps of *ata* (flour), Indian corn, and *dhal*, red pepper, spices, ghee, and other articles of Indian cookery. On the plain, at a short distance from the village, will be seen the carcase of a horse or cow, and some ten or twenty vultures sitting on and around it, and keeping other animals at a respectful distance, until more of their species, who are seen

approaching from an immense height, shall have descended to eat their fill. The little grey squirrel is very common; monkeys are chattering, doves cooing, jackdaws cawing, kites screaming as they whirl about incessantly in search of offal; whilst half-starved cattle remain in groups near the well, as motionless as the banian, the peepuls, and the mangos, under whose shade they have taken refuge. The well itself is always a place of rendezvous; and if, as is usually the case, it be worked by a Persian wheel, which at a distance resembles the purring of a cat, adds not a little to the noise occasioned by the chattering of men, women, and children, who assemble near it morning and evening. The common wants of travellers, of whatever faith, country, or calling, oblige them to halt near a well for the night, and the itinerant soudagur, or merchant, cooks his supper, places a guard over his merchandise, and lies down to rest; and the sepahi on leave, the robber by profession, and the Thug disguised as best suits his purpose for the morrow, are soon in a state of repose. The pious follower of Mahomet is seen bending and bowing at his morning and evening prayers, rising from them more probably a better Muslim than a better man; and the Brahmin, distinguishable by the juncos, or brahminical string, mutters his prayers as he performs his ablutions; and the Hindu fakir, of whatever caste, with his person plastered over with mud, and the wild and ferocious expression of his countenance rendered more sinister by the use of bang and opium, is often to be seen for days together in the same place near the well, because he is aware that the sanctity of his character and appearance will secure him alms, or a supply of food, from those who must resort to it. There are two or three reasons why I remember this petty village, or dhurmsal, in particular. I saw there a man as fleshless as the living skeleton who was exhibited in London. He moved about like other people, but more slowly, said that he enjoyed pretty good health, and that he had been thin for a long time, but could give no reason for being so. I well remember also that I was a good deal stung by some wasps who had made their nests close over the top of the door of the room where I slept, and was consoled by being told that they would not sting a native whom they knew, but that they were exasperated because I was white and a stranger. I was also compelled, after giving her repeated warning, to souse with water an old woman whose curiosity made her persist in peeping into the room, to observe me at my toilette." * * *

"Whilst searching the building for a room in which my bed could be placed, one of my servants, a Kashmirian, came running out, and partly by grimace, and partly by gesticulation, intimated that he had seen a large snake; and told me to place myself in readiness, and that he would drive him out. He and one or two others returned into the room, and immediately afterwards a huge cobra came gliding out of a hole in the wall, and fell with violence to the ground, where I shot him instantly. Two or three other snakes were seen by myself and servants amongst the long grass and neglected masonry of the old garden; so that for this, as well as many other reasons, I was not sorry, whilst my servants were making preparations for passing the night in the Bara Devi, to be informed that an elephant was struggling its way across the torrent, and the persons who were on him had been sent by the rajah to conduct me back with it. One of them, a very fine-looking man, who had stripped himself nearly naked in order to be pre-

pared for any mishap in crossing, was introduced to me as a son of the rajah. He gave all necessary orders for the passing of my servants and baggage, and then invited me to ascend the elephant, and recross the stream, which I accordingly did, attended only by my interpreting servant."

The punishment of rebels is a display of shocking barbarity:—

"An insurrection had taken place near Pūnch against the authority of Gulab Singh. He had gone in person to suppress it, and succeeded in doing so. Some of his prisoners were flayed alive under his own eye. The executioner hesitated, and Gulab Singh asked him if he were about to operate upon his father or mother, and rated him for being so chicken-hearted. He then ordered one or two of the skins to be stuffed with straw; the hands were stiffened, and tied in an attitude of supplication; the corpse was then placed erect; and the head, which had been severed from the body, was reversed as it rested on the neck. The figure was then planted on the way-side, that passers-by might see it; and Gulab Singh called his son's attention to it, and told him to take a lesson in the art of governing. The heads of two of the prisoners I saw grinning from iron cages over the path at Ada Tak, by way of affording a wholesome lesson to all travellers."

But we must conclude; and we do so with a description of the Gins and other superstitions of Kashmir:—

"The Gins (geni) are of both sexes and all religions: they are very mischievous, and in the exercise of evil would seem to be almost omnipotent and omnipresent. The Deyu are cannibal giants; and the Ifrites (elves), who were in attendance once upon Solomon, seem to have been of this nature. The Yech is nearly the satyr of heathen mythology. The Dyut is the inhabitant of houses; and to him are attributed all noises, losses, and domestic troubles. They are propitiated with food once a year; and would appear to resemble the brownie of the Scottish Highlands. The Bram-bram-chuk is said to be seen in wet and marshy places, at night. From its description, as a rapidly moving light, it may be pronounced to be a will-o'-the-wisp; but if an account of its personal appearance be insisted upon, and the informant finds it necessary to say that he had seen its shape, it was described as an animal covered with hair, with eyes on the top of its head, and a 'bizar bud shukl' (very ugly look) altogether. Its size is said to be about that of a badger; and I am inclined to think that it is the animal known as the grave-digger in India. I laughed at old Samud Shah about them, and he became so annoyed as to dare me to sleep out at night in particular parts of the plain, for fear of the bram-bram-chuk. The Whop, he said, resembled a cat or dog, and resided in old buildings. The Mushran appears in the shape of a dirty-looking and very old man, who seizes a person with a parental hug, and produces thenceforth a wasting and dangerous decline. The Ghor, or Yech, is a feeder upon dead bodies. The Degins are the females of the Degus. It is said that they often seek husbands amongst mortals, but that their attachment is productive of fatal consequences, as its object dies in the course of two or three months. The Dyn, who is the witch of Europe, will sometimes carry her malignant disposition so far as to eat a man's heart out. The Rantus is the Aal of Afghanistan, perhaps the same as the Tral, or fairy, of Scandinavia, and the Goul of the Persian and Turkish tales. Her feet are

reversed, and her eyes placed perpendicularly and parallel to the nose. The Rih is a non-descript female, said to be very handsome; but will entice a man into a snare for the purpose of eating him. The Peri is a being beautiful enough to compensate for all these horrors. Their bodies are made up of the four elements; but fire is the predominant ingredient, without consuming the rest. It is said that they,

'When they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their essence pure;
Not tied or manacled with joint or limb,
Nor founded on the brittle strength of bones,
Like cumbrous flesh; but, in what shape they choose,
Distil or condense, bright or obscure,
Can execute their airy purposes,
And works of love or enmity fulfil.'

Paradise Lost, b. i. 430.

But their amours with a mortal are followed by death from fire. The attachment of the females is as fatal as that of the other sex; but they are said to play all kinds of pranks. Their ladies, like Titania, will occasionally become fond of 'a lovely boy stolen from an Indian king.' And the young Kashmirian girls modestly accuse the fairies of both sexes of stealing the *surma* (antimony) from their eyelids whilst they sleep; the one from love, and the other from jealousy of their beauty. The old building of Kutlina, on the green slope that overhangs the city lake, is considered as one of their principal quarters, and is also on that account denominated the Peri Mahal, or the palace of the fairies. There is another kind of hobgoblin (whose name has been accidentally erased from my note-book) to whose agency all the unaccountable noises and howlings in old buildings are ascribed. But of all these, the Gins (geni) are the most universally feared, and Samud Shah assured me that there were many places where a man could not venture after nightfall, for fear of them. There is an old musjid standing alone on a desolate spot, between Shupeyon and Safur Nagur, near, I think, the village of Arihel, where the gins, as he affirmed, were as thick as sheep in a fold. He once, when travelling, repaired thither for the purpose of saying his prayers; he heard his own name pronounced, and a gin suddenly appeared in the shape of a jackal, and nearly knocked him down by running against him. He was terribly frightened, and having made his escape, narrated his tale to the first peasant he met, who expressed his astonishment at his having ventured into a place which every one knew to be so dangerous."

AINSWORTH'S TRAVELS IN ASIA MINOR, &c.

[Second Notice—conclusion.]

On the second journey to Chaldean, through Mesopotamia, the travellers discovered the town of Sinna, remarkable for its extensive necropolis. The journey to Al Hadhr, an astronomical city of the Chaldeans, in the desert, has been already noticed in the *Literary Gazette*; but we cannot refrain from another quotation regarding their entrance into the country of the Chaldeans.

"About an hour's descent brought us to the village of Hayis, near which were two or three smaller villages, all belonging to Chaldeans. The waters from this point flowed to the Khabur, along the valley of the tributaries to which, and in the heart of the Buhtan country, there is said to be a considerable Chaldean population, and which we found, indeed, afterwards, extending to the banks of the Tigris by the vale of the episcopate of Mar Yuhannah. At the village of Hayis we found Ishiyah, bishop of Berrawi, with his attendants, waiting for us;

although an old man, he had walked from his residence at Duri, a distance of nine miles, to meet us. This first specimen of a chief dignity of the Chaldean church was highly favourable. I had expected a bishop with a dagger and sword—perhaps, as it was time of war, with a coat-of-mail; but, instead of that, we saw an aged man, of spare habit, with much repose and dignity in his manners, and a very benevolent and intelligent aspect, his hair and beard nearly silver-white, his forehead ample and unclouded, and his countenance, from never eating meat, uncommonly clear and fair. Welcoming us in the most urbane manner, he held his hand to be kissed, a custom common in this country, and accompanied the ceremony by expressions of civility and regard. Dr. Grant describes the same bishop as a most patriarchal personage. The bishop wished to walk back; but we offered him the use of a horse. I was not fatigued, and preferred walking; but he had never been accustomed to ride, and it was with some difficulty that we got him to mount a loaded mule, where he could sit safe between the bags. We then started, Kasha Mandu, and a poorly dressed man carrying a hooked stick, walking ceremoniously before. The happy moral influence of Christianity could not be more plainly manifested than in the change of manners immediately observable in the country we had now entered into, and which presented itself with the more force from its contrast with the sullen ferocity of the Mohammedans. The kind, cordial manners of the people, and the great respect paid to their clergy, were among the first fruits of that influence which shewed themselves. Nothing could be more gratifying to us, after a prolonged residence among proud Mohammedans and servile Christians, than to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants running from the villages even a mile distant, and flocking to kiss the hand of the benevolent white-haired dignitary. This was done with the head bare, a practice unknown among the Christians of Turkey in Asia; and so great was the anxiety to perform this act of kindly reverence, that little children were held up in the arms of their fathers to partake in it. Kasha Mandu also came in for his share of congratulations and welcomings. Every where the same pleasing testimonies of respect, mingled with love, were exhibited. An hour's journey brought us to a perpendicular precipice about 250 feet deep, at the bottom of which rolled the Robar Elmei, a torrent which flows to the Zab. On the opposite side of the river was a conical hill, bearing a ruined castle, formerly very extensive: I could learn nothing concerning its history. It is called Kalah Beitannuri, and is said to belong to a tribe of Jews who reside at the foot of the hill in the village of Beitannuri (House of Fire), where they have a synagogue, and who lay claim to this place from remote antiquity. Our road lay down the Robar Elmei, which we crossed on a wooden bridge, passing several Chaldean villages, and then up a tributary stream to the large village of Duri, where the people were waiting for evening prayer; but the bishop finding it late after performing his ablutions, renounced his intentions, and we walked from Duri about half a mile to a picturesque and wooded glen, wherein were a few hamlets, one of which was the bishop's residence; while up above, and surrounded by trees, appeared, at the foot of a cliff, the little white-washed church of Mar Kyomah, peeping through the trees, more like a hermitage than a temple. It is, however, an ancient structure, made by enlarging a natural cave by means of heavy stone walls in front of the precipitous rock.

Within this church, which we visited the ensuing morning, it was dark as midnight. We were received at the bishop's house upon the roof, the most agreeable place at this season of the year, and pleasantly overshadowed in the day-time by large mulberry-trees. We joined in evening prayer, the bishop officiating. It was now that I first found out that the person whose clothes were all tattered and torn, whose aspect bespoke the greatest poverty, and who on the journey had always marched before the bishop, carrying a stick with a certain degree of pomp, was no other than the bishop's chaplain. After prayers came meals; the bishop and ourselves eating first, then the ragged but worthy chaplain, the priest Mandu, David, and other chiefs of the group; and lastly, the servants went to work with a general scramble. In the evening two deacons joined the party; these wore daggers in their girdles, and belonged to the mountains. Three Kurdish soldiers came to levy provisions, and eyed us with mingled distrust and dislike; the bishop complained of this sadly, and said they were exposed to such visits daily. The Berrawi Chaldeans, indeed, occupy a most unfortunate position; not strong enough to assert their independence like their neighbours, the Tiyari Chaldeans, they are nominally under the Porte, to whom they look for protection, as the government to which they contribute, against the exactions of the Kurds; but this the Osmanlis are unable to give them, for Osmanli power only now and then extends to Amadiyeh, but such a thing as a government khawass is never seen in Berrawi. At night the roof of the house presented a happy scene of patriarchal simplicity—two peasants and their wives, two cradles and their noisy tenants, two deacons, the chaplain, ourselves, muleteers, servants, &c., were all picturesquely distributed over a place of about twelve yards by six.

"Sunday, June 14.—At divine service this morning, before day-break, the sacrament was administered to all present, boys included: rain-water supplied the place of wine. The cross on the door of the church, the cross on the altar, the Holy Scriptures, and the bishop's hand, were alone kissed. The cross used by the Chaldeans is rather an emblem than a representation of the instrument of our redemption: its form is this ✙. Such crosses are made in brass, or cut in stone on the churches, at the doorways, and often on a large stone at the entrance of a Christian village, and are kissed by the devout on going out or coming in: the Chaldeans generally make the sign of the cross, but Mar Shimon, when prayers were said at Julamerik, observed no such form. Dr. Grant remarks, very justly, upon this subject: 'I must confess that there is something affecting in this simple outward expression, as practised by the Nestorians, who mingle with it none of the image-worship or the other corrupt observances of the Roman Catholic Church. May it not be that the abuse of such symbols by the votaries of the Roman see has carried us Protestants to the other extreme, when we utterly condemn the simple memento of the cross?' To how many other little points of church-discipline might not this find an equally strong application! The form and manner of administering the holy communion was very simple, and unlike that of other oriental churches, who exhibit much ostentation of embroidered towels and napkins, &c. In the present case, the first preparation consisted in purification by incense, a deacon holding the chafing-dish, while each in succession exposed his hands to the smoke. The bishop then took in his hands a copper

vessel, which contained the consecrated bread, while the priest held another cup, used instead of a chalice to contain the consecrated wine; each person approached the bishop in succession, and received from him the bread, putting his hands one upon another, lest any of the substance should fall upon the ground. After this he went to the priest and partook of the cup, then drawing back to make way for another, and putting his hand to his face, remained for a short time engaged in inward prayer and meditation. The ecclesiastical dress is very simple; it consists of a large pair of trousers, white shirt, and surplice made of white calico. They curiously quote the Old Testament in favour of the large trousers. In the morning we went, without the bishop, to visit the church of Duri. It presented to our examination, like almost all others, a simply-constructed vaulted building of stone, into which light was admitted by very small apertures in the upper part of the west or rear gable-end. The altar was a simple table of stone, and behind it was a recess for the communion-table, approached by a low door placed laterally. This portion of the church is held as sacred. Upon the altar, or near to it, were the whole complements of the church-service, consisting of manuscript copies of the New Testament and Liturgy, a brass cross, a bell to ring, an incense chafing-dish, and two decent copper vessels for chalice and paten. It is to be observed, that generally the interior of the churches are lined with printed cottons, dresses, or other ornamental stuffs; but being time of war, these were taken down for fear of plunder. The Chaldeans have a more marked dislike to images in their churches than even some of the Protestants of Europe. There Protestants have still a few remaining in some churches, although they neither bow, nor kneel, nor pray before them, nor kiss them, nor light lamps, nor offer incense before them; but the Chaldean has no pictures or images, and regards such in the light of a most superstitious idolatry. There are no seats in the churches, and the men and women stand together. The females do not cover their faces, as those of other Christian churches of the East, nor are they in any way prevented having open communication with friends or with strangers. The people were free yet respectful in their manners. Their curiosity was very great, and became sometimes rather trying on the road. Of arms especially they are very fond, and could never let ours alone, although percussion guns and pistols are dangerous things to play with; there was also no keeping their hands out of our travelling-bags. The men wear their hair plaited in a single tress, which falls from the back of the head; this is surmounted by a conical cap of white felt, which makes them look uncommonly like the pictures given of the Chinese. Their best travelling-shoes, or sandals, are made of chamois-skin, with a strong netting of string; but those for ordinary wear are made of raw hide or leather, and sometimes of hair, and little more than cover the sole of the foot, and require mending every journey, for which purpose each man carries a large needle in his breast."

The supposed sudden discovery of the Ten Tribes as a Chaldean Christian nation by the American missionaries, in the nineteenth century, is discussed at length, and is satisfactorily shewn to be an error of judgment, both in what regards the known history of the people, the facts of comparative geography, and the present manners and customs of the inhabitants.

On their return from Chaldea, they visited the great passes of Tigris, so celebrated in the

retreat of the 10,000 Greeks; when they discovered the ancient fortress of Phenicia, advancing thence upon the high uplands of Armenia.

MIDDLESEX MAGISTRACY, &c.

Report and Statements on the Property, Revenue, Debt, and Disbursements of the County of Middlesex, subject to the Direction of, or paid by, the Magistracy from the County-rates, &c. &c.
By Robert M^rWilliam, Esq. Fol. M.S.

THE subject of this notice was recently submitted to the bench of justices, in the court of Clerkenwell, and seems to possess considerable interest for the public generally, and especially for the county of Middlesex; and having obtained permission to examine it, and looking upon its statistics as well deserving of attention, we take the opportunity of making our readers acquainted with some of its curious and multifarious contents.

The author enters into an investigation of the origin of the commissions of the peace for the city and liberties of Westminster; and the liberty and precinct of the Tower of London, which is in several respects a peculiar jurisdiction. There is some historical account of the county property, with its extent and condition; and a particular description of all buildings and public establishments erected and maintained by the county, with the names, salaries, duties, &c. &c. of the various officers, servants, &c.; and lastly, but not the portion of least moment, the sources and amount of income, with the mode and extent of annual expenditure.

The labour required in the collection and lucid arrangement of such a mass of materials, making the numerous calculations, and drawing the averages, is scarcely appreciable by those who have never attempted a similar work; and the document appears to be unique in design—at least we are unacquainted with any thing similar respecting other parts of the kingdom; and relating as it does to the metropolitan county, it is doubly interesting.

The 249 justices who have, by the necessary oaths and declaration, qualified themselves to administer due justice to "all and sundry," and who direct the annual assessments and expenditure of 102,176*l.*, hold indeed a heavy responsibility. They have a yearly average of almost 20,000 prisoners, and 885 lunatics, under their charge, with 500 persons in the various establishments, and in offices for the preservation of the peace—a goodly muster-roll.

It appears from statements here given, that while the population has been rapidly increasing, the magistracy, with equal responsibility, have been by legislative enactments deprived of great part of their former jurisdiction. Defects in the present legal administration are pointed out, and suggestions imparted for their remedy, which, presuming our author correct, we think worthy the consideration of government. A thorough acquaintance with the whole financial and magisterial operations of Middlesex is evinced by Mr. M^rWilliam; and his views are directed to the concentration of the various institutions or magisterial departments, the peculiar privileges of some being vaguely defined, their present distribution both inconvenient and injurious to the easy and fair administration of justice, and productive of much unnecessary expense to the suitors and the county, which might, as he asserts, by his plan be saved, to the amount of several thousand pounds a year. The subject leads to details on the operation of the commissions of Westminster and the Tower, in order to shew their effects

on the finance of the county and general administration of the laws—in the one case so much affecting the rate-payers, in the other being so important to government.

The three prisons under the direction of the justices of Middlesex—the House of Correction, New Prison, and Westminster Bridewell, under the immediate superintendence of the Westminster magistrates,—will contain together, on an average, 1430 persons, with 212 officers and others for their custody; the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, for paupers, accommodates 885 patients, for whose care 91 officers, nurses, attendants, &c. are required: and thus there may be 2618 individuals in the custody of the Middlesex magistrates every day, who provide accommodation and maintain them, appointing governors, matrons, chaplains, doctors, warders, &c. &c.

Besides the prisons, is the Sessions' House, Westminster, which is a sort of *imperium in imperio*, the county magistrates being the "superiors" of those of Westminster, but in rather an equivocal position. They open their sessions once a year in the Westminster court, as theirs of right, and immediately adjourn to the county Sessions-house, Clerkenwell Green; but although the justices of Westminster cannot assess or levy rates, they can make contracts, and incur expenses, which the county treasurer must pay—a privilege they evince no diffidence in exercising. The persons employed about these two establishments are not numerous; but connected with them are the various officers and servants of the county, in number 312, whose annual salaries, paid from the rates, amount to 23,458*l.* 16*s.* Besides these officials are the coroners, very ancient and important functionaries. Curious tables are given, shewing the number of inquests held by each, their cost to the county, &c. Thus in the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, Mr. Wakley held 2130; Mr. Baker, 2245; Mr. Gell, 961; and Mr. Higgs, 72—total, 5408, at an expense of 14,371*l.* giving an average of 2*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for each inquest.

The average expense of all the establishments on the three years, after deducting sums repaid by parishes for support of their lunatics, &c. is 80,944*l.*

No salary, it appears, is allowed to the magistrates; but by a statute of Richard II., 1390, eight justices being under the rank of duke, earl, or baronet, are to be paid 4*s.* each day they are occupied at the sessions, in name of "wages;" and this sum, amounting to about 110*l.* annually, is regularly paid through the sheriff by the Exchequer. It would be rather difficult to settle which of the bench should receive this sum; and in these days it would be *infra dig.* to contend about such a miserable quota of the loaves and fishes, so it is very rationally sunk in a dinner-fund. For this purpose, however, it would do but little, were not 15 guineas added by each magistrate on his admission among those who like to blend sociality with the austere duties of office. From these sources a good cellar is kept up, and there is a handsome service, &c. Upwards of 90 gentlemen belong to this fund. In Westminster a similar association numbers about 50; but the terms of admission are not quite so high, although less than 40*l.* "wages" are received. From this emolument the justices in the Tower Commission were some years ago excluded, a matter to them perhaps of the less regret, as the court is held under the roof of a public house, where refreshments are always at hand, without the trouble of keeping judicial stores, and where the landlord, who is crier of the court, when ceasing from citation to the

criminal bar, may call those who are agreeable to the bar of his own tavern.

The Middlesex Sessions-house is frequently called Hickes's Hall, from the name of the original building, which stood in St. John Street, and was erected by Sir Baptiste Hickes, "out of his worthy disposition and at his own proper charge," and generously given to the county.

The writer highly praises the management of the Lunatic Asylum, and the soothing system, respecting which so much has been said, written, and published. The rate-payers, it is true, may think the increased expense attendant on the required alterations and mode of treatment unnecessary, but surely in such a case humanity claims ungrudging support.

This exposition is wrought throughout with the earnestness which characterises one convinced of the utility of his labours; and if published, justices, rate-payers, and the inhabitants generally, would find it a compendium of all that relates to the magisterial affairs of the county.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

SINCE inserting the paragraph in our last *Gazette* respecting the renewal of this interesting expedition, we have made some further inquiry, and ascertained that Captain Allen must have left Ascension early in March, before any government despatches could reach him. By his care and exertions he had restored his ship's crew not only to good health, but to excellent spirits: the past was all forgotten, and the future brightened by hopes such as few but hardy sailors can so speedily and so readily feel. The Wilberforce, too, had been put into much more fitting condition for a voyage of this kind. The machinery and inventions which encumbered her, and instead of promoting, prevented the circulation of air—in short, most of the *knick-knacks* of philosophy—had been *knocked away*, and the vessel turned into a very different trim. The object of Captain Allen was at all events to ascend to the Model Farm, from which, as we mentioned, the accounts were very unfavourable; though we have pleasure in adding they were merely rumours, and did not rest on certain authority. It is, however, most probable that the expedition will proceed higher up, to Rabbah, the ruler of which is very powerful in these parts, and might do much to promote the benevolent objects contemplated on behalf of African civilisation. This chief and the British officers were before on a good understanding; and to secure his co-operation would be an important matter. The attempt cannot be in better hands than those of our gallant and intelligent friend; speaking of whom, we may add that about a hundred copies of his accurate and beautiful views of Niger Scenery have been advertised in our columns, &c.; and we believe we are doing a service to our readers by reminding them that they may still obtain a possession of such interesting illustrations.

Since writing this notice, we learn that letters have been received from Captain Allen, dated Cape Coast, 20th of March, where the Iris and another vessel had arrived without news or orders; so that the Expedition for the Niger would proceed forthwith on its way, as we have stated the original intention to be.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.

ON Thursday, we witnessed some curious experiments in voltaic electricity, made in the Ser-

pentine River, by Messrs. Thomas Wright and Alexander Bain, to whom the Duke of Sussex had granted permission for that purpose. A coil of wire was suspended from the bridge into the water, and the conductor continued along the parapet and down the walk by the river side, to a small two-inch battery about half a mile below. From this the voltaic fluid was discharged into a continuing wire, which also terminated in coils thrown into the river; and as the discharges were made by signal, it was seen, by the deflexions of a magnet on the bridge, that the voltaic circuit was as complete through the half mile of water as if the wire had been connected throughout the whole. By another experiment, across the river, Messrs. W. and B. demonstrated that telegraphs might be constructed by this means without coating or defending the wires with any other matter, but merely laying them in the water. Other remarkable phenomena result from this series of experiments, which will probably lead to a farther knowledge of the extraordinary nature and powers of the galvanic and electric fluids. Among other incidents, it was mentioned that a coil of wire thrown into a well in the park was equally affected as that upon the bridge, though there was no water-communication with the battery.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of this society was held in the great room of the Horticultural Society on Monday the 23d of May. The chair being taken at one o'clock by W. R. Hamilton, Esq., the president, the business of the meeting proceeded. The two gold medals, being the donation of her Majesty, having been awarded to Dr. E. Robinson for his very valuable work entitled *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia*, and to Capt. James C. Ross, R.N. for his brilliant achievements at the South Pole, were respectively presented—the former to his Excellency Edward Everett, envoy extraordinary from the United States, who had kindly accepted the invitation of the council to receive the medal for his learned countryman now at New York; and the latter to George Ross, Esq., the father of the distinguished navigator. The delivery of these medals respectively was preceded by an address from the president. Mr. Everett's reply was most gratifying, both from the sentiments expressed, and the manner in which they were delivered. Mr. Ross, in few but appropriate terms, returned thanks for the honour conferred upon his son; and expressed the gratification which, as a father, he felt at having been selected to receive for his son so honourable a testimony to his deserts. The medals being delivered, the president read his annual address; after which the result of the ballot for the election of officers was declared, when the following gentlemen were announced as unanimously elected to fill the vacant offices:—R. J. Murchison, Esq., F.R.S., vice-president; Sir H. Verney, Bart., M.P., Sir Woodbine Parish, the Rev. Thomas Halford, Viscount Pollington, W. Brockedon, Esq., F.R.S., the Earl of Carnarvon, and Charles Enderby, Esq., councillors, in the place of an equal number retiring, to whom the thanks of the society were voted for their able services. In the evening the members dined together at the Thatched House in St. James's Street.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 26.—Read: 1. A paper by M. Adrian de Longperier on some of the Saxon coins found at Cuedale, the correct appropriation of which has

hitherto been doubtful. 2. A paper by Mr. H. P. Borrell of Smyrna on unedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins. The writer gave a minute description, among others, of some remarkable types, hitherto unknown, of the coins of *Ægialus*, *Antrus*, *Delos*, *Gyaros*, and *Naxos*, which illustrate ancient writers, and furnish additional information on the customs and religious ceremonies of the inhabitants of these places. 3. A paper by Mr. W. T. P. Shortt of Exeter, on the majorina pecunia, or base coinage, of the Romans, was read in part. By permission of the committee of the medal about to be struck in honour of the Pasha of Egypt, an impression in wax was exhibited to the society, and was much admired for the excellent likeness it exhibits of the ruler of Egypt, who is about to receive the medal for his extraordinary kindness to our countrymen during the late war, and for his generous behaviour in keeping open the overland route to India.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

May 31.—The president in the chair. A paper was read "On the construction of model-maps," by J. B. Denton. Of the advantages possessed by Mr. Denton's models in relief over plans upon paper, we have already expressed our opinion. See *Lit. Gaz.* No. 1294.

A paper by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck was read, entitled "Observations on the periodical drainage and replenishment of the subterranean reservoir of the chalk-basin of London." The line of country more particularly treated of is that through which the river Colne passes; part of this district is covered with gravel, through which the rain-water percolates to the chalk, and there it accumulates until it rises and finds vent by the streams Ver, Gade, Balbourne, and Chess, which are tributaries of the river Colne. The other portion of the district is covered by the London and plastic clays, on the surface of which the rain flows by open drains into the Colne, rendering it subject to sudden floods. In the upper or chalk portion a periodical exhaustion and replenishment of the subterranean reservoir is continually going on. This has been traced by the author through a series of wells, and found to be exactly in proportion to the distance from the river or vent. A progressive rise takes place between autumn and spring, and a fall between spring and autumn. The sources of several streams have been found to break out higher up, as the water accumulates in the chalk-reservoir above a certain level; they seldom run for a long period, as the increased drainage they afford soon depresses the level. The paper treated at some length on the variation of the water-level beneath London, from which it would appear that the rapidity of the demand exceeded that of the supply. It then stated the depression of the London wells to be during the week about five inches. On Sunday, during the cessation of pumping, the original level is generally nearly resumed. Heavy falls of rain, or extraordinary cessations of pumping, vary this alternation of level; but, as a general rule, the author assumed that the holidays of the metropolis ought to be known by the relative height of water in the wells at some distance from it. The paper was illustrated by a series of sections of the rivers and of the district. A very animated discussion followed, in which Dr. Buckland, Mr. Dickenson, and other gentlemen well acquainted with the subject, added their testimony to the correctness of Mr. Clutterbuck's views.

The following papers were announced to be read at the next meeting, when the monthly ballot for members will take place:—"Account

of Tullow Bridge," by C. Forth; "On iron sheathing, broad-headed nails, and inner sheathing, for ships," by J. J. Wilkinson; "On causes producing delapidation to rails on railways," by J. A. Elmslie; "On printing, numbering, and dating bank-notes at the Bank of England," by T. Oldham.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, May 31, 1842.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of May 23.—A memoir, by M. A. d'Orbigny, on two new kinds of fossil cephalopods, was referred to a commission.

M. Duméril read a report, in his name and in the name of M. Gaeparin, upon a memoir presented by M. M. Guérin, Méneville, and Perrotet, relative to the ravages of a race of lepidopterous insects on the coffee-plants of the West Indies, and highly complimenting the authors for the care with which they have studied these small insects.

Two communications, on means to prevent accidents on railways, were reserved for examination by the commission appointed at the last sitting. The one by M. Franchot consisted of a spring-hinge to be placed between every two waggons, so as to weaken the shock; the other, by M. Jouffroy, of a mechanical arrangement, by which the waggons may, in case of a shock, lock or apply a break to each other's wheels.

M. C. Sauvage forwarded the geological chart, drawn by him and M. A. Bauvignier, of the department of Ardennes.—M. Leon Dufour, a memoir entitled "Comparative history of the metamorphoses, and of the anatomy of *Cetonia aurata* and *Dorcus parallelipipedus*;" M. Civiale, a memoir on the contractions of the urinary ducts; M. Dutrochet, the sequel of his dispute with Professors Boisgiraud and Idy, on the subject of certain views as to the motions of camphor on water, enounced by M. Dutrochet, but for which the professors claimed the priority.

M. de Tirenmon addressed a note indicating his new process for making ultra-marine. It differs only from the ordinary methods by the addition of a certain quantity of arsenic to the sulphur employed alone in the processes commonly known.

M. V. Gerdy communicated a memoir on the analysis of sulphurous mineral waters, natural or artificial, which was referred for report.

Night-telegraph.—Dr. Guyot's invention for a night-telegraph is the only one deemed worthy of trial. It consists of movable lanterns, and is to be proved on a line of sixty leagues, in foggy or misty weather as well as at night. Doubts exist as to its utility during a fog.

Copyright: Paintings and Engravings.—The Court of Cassation has decided the question, whether the sale of a painting by the artist, without any condition or reserve, conveyed to the purchaser the exclusive right of taking and publishing an engraving of it. The question arose out of the picture of the battle of the Pyramids, painted by Baron Gros, in 1809, by order of the Imperial Government, but not delivered before the Restoration, during which it was carefully concealed by General Bertrand. Baron Gros, however, had granted permission to M. Vallot to make an engraving from it. The painting was latterly purchased by the Civil List for the Museum at Versailles, and M. Gavard included it in his series of engravings taken from those galleries. On its appearance, actions for piracy were commenced against M. Gavard by the widow of Baron Gros and M. Vallot. These have taken the rounds of the different courts, with varying decisions, and at

length were brought on an appeal before the Supreme Court, which has decided that the entire property of the picture passes with it on a sale, and the consequent right to make and publish engravings from it, unless there be in the contract, or bill of sale, any express reserve or stipulation to the contrary. The appeal has therefore been dismissed with costs.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. J. G. Wrench, Doctor in Civil Law, of Trin. Hall, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*. OXFORD, May 26.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. H. Smith, Queen's Coll., Rev. R. Champenowne, Ch. Ch., grand compounders; Rev. W. Linwood, student of Ch. Ch.; Rev. J. Meyrick, Michel scholar of Queen's College; Rev. G. Arden, Wadham College; H. S. R. Matthews, Linc. Coll.; E. D. Bucknall-Estcourt, Balliol College; Rev. E. Hobhouse, Rev. E. M. Goulburn, fellows, Rev. T. C. Price, Merton College; J. T. B. Landon, scholar of Worcester College.

Bachelors of Arts.—T. G. Smyth, Trin. College, grand compounder; H. Parry, New Inn Hall; J. Prosser, St. Edmund Hall; A. Kinloch, St. Mary Hall; A. Cowburn, scholar of Exeter College; R. Garth, student, F. W. Ryle, J. Marshall, Ch. Ch.; R. C. Dickerson, scholar of Worcester College.

In the afternoon of the same day, the prizes were decided by the judges as follow:—

Latin Essay: "De re frumentaria apud Athenienses"—W. G. Henderson, B.A. demy of Magd. College.

English Essay: "The influence of the science of political economy upon the moral and social welfare of a nation"—J. A. Froude, B.A., Oriel College.

English Verse: "Charles the Twelfth"—J. C. Shairp, commoner of Balliol College.

Latin Verse.—Not awarded.

Yesterday the Chancellor's medal for the best English poem—subject, "The birth of the Prince of Wales," and the Camden medal—subject, "Cæsar ad Rubiconem constitit," were both adjudged to H. J. S. Maine, scholar of Pembroke College.

26th.—The following grace passed the senate:—To appoint Mr. Edleston, of Trinity College, Deputy Proctor, in the absence of Mr. Thompson.

CAMBRIDGE, May 25.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Master of Arts.—W. Beamish, Trin. Coll.

Masters of Arts.—G. Jackson, W. Nagle, T. S. Egan, Caius Coll.; J. Dobie, J. Chadwick, Corpus Christi Coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. Rashleigh, T. O. Feetham, J. Spencer, Trinity College; F. G. Hughes, W. Bennett, E. K. Brencley, R. D. Jones, St. John's College; W. L. Fowke, W. Morgan, Queen's College; D. Waller, St. Peter's College; J. H. Roberts, Clare Hall; E. M. Muriel, R. Musgrave, W. Rowe, Caius College; K. E. A. Money, W. Middleton, Corpus Christi College; E. Hutton, R. Belaney, C. W. Franchet, J. Appleton, C. Macgregor, Cath. Hall; J. W. Markwell, Christ's Coll.; W. Twyne, Magd. College; G. L. Allsop, Emmanuel College.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—T. L. Edwards, Trin. Coll.

Licentiate in Physic.—J. H. Simpson, C. H. Hare, Caius College.

J. F. D. Maurice, M.A., Exeter College, L. W. Jeffray, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, were admitted *ad eundem* of this University.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 2.—Mr. H. Gurney in the chair. Mr. Gurney exhibited casts of antiquities found in the ruins of ancient towns in Tunis, containing fragments of Punic and Numidian inscriptions. The remainder of Mr. Gage Rokewood's paper, "on the painted chamber at Westminster," was read. It consisted of a minute description of the subjects of the paintings, into which we cannot enter without giving the engravings themselves. They were nearly all subjects taken from Scripture, except one, which represented the story of the ring which the English pilgrims to the Holy Land received of St. John the Evangelist to convey to Edward the Confessor.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Entomological, 8 P.M.; United Service Institution, 9 P.M.

Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 3 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.; Pharmaceutical, 8½ P.M.; Aborigines' Protection Society, 8 P.M.
Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Royal Society of Literature, 4 P.M.
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Astronomical, 8 P.M.
Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS. OLD PICTURES.

On Saturday (consequently too late for us to notice previous to their sale), we were gratified with the view of some fine old masters, in Mr. Rainy's gallery, Regent Street, which belonged to the late Sir W. Forbes. They were few in number (31); but some of them striking specimens of the highest schools, collected, together with many others still, we believe, in the possession of his brother (Mr. Irvine of Drum), by the late Mr. Irvine, during his long residence in Italy, from noble palaces at Bologna, Brescia, Venice, Florence, and elsewhere. An Adoration of Saints (1), by Civerchio, is a curious ancient work, ranking almost contemporaneously with Cimabue and Giotto, and by a hand rare in this country. A fair Garafolo (3), and a finished Study (4), L. Caracci, are characteristic of the style of these painters; other L. Caraccis are of no high merit. (6). A Portrait, by Marone, is fine; but there is a still finer one (24), Portrait of a Portuguese Warrior, every way worthy of Velasquez. For expression, vivid colouring, and general effect, we have hardly seen a better picture. A Lady at her Toilet (9), by Padovano, shews us in London what the school of Titian exhibits (and this artist among his followers) at Venice. (10). A Portrait, by Velasquez, in the boldest and most dashing manner. (11). Temptation of St. Anthony, S. Rosa, a powerful but painful picture.* (16). A good Canaletti; (17), a Virgin and Child ascribed to Titian; but (18) indeed a splendid landscape, by Albano. (19). An Old Woman plucking a Fowl, called a Rembrandt, and yet in some particulars wanting of his depth and richness; but then, who else could have painted so remarkable a picture? (25 and 27). Two beautiful Titian Portraits of Doge Grimani and Count Gio Anguisciole. (28). A Madonna and Child, one of the most charming and perfect examples of B. Luini. (29). Toilet of Venus, A. Caracci, a noble picture, though evidently much repaired. (30). Martyrdom of St. Guistina, a distressing subject; but the female saint's head exquisite in expression, and the whole worthy of the artist, P. Veronese. (31). The last, Virgin and Infant Saviour with St. John, Guido Reni, a grand gallery picture, and of as high a standard in art as the best works of the master. From these brief notations, it may be gathered that the whole was a very choice collection.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.
 THE twenty-seventh anniversary festival of this interesting institution took place on Saturday, at the Freemason's Tavern. It was presided over by Sir Martin Archer Shee, and attended by about one hundred and twenty gentlemen; among whom we noticed some patrons of art, and many artists of the very foremost rank. After the usual loyal toasts, the president proposed the toast of the evening, in which he alluded, with much feeling, to hopes decayed, and faculties blighted, in the flowery but unfruitful fields

of taste; and stated that, in a period of half a century, he had never known a time more pressing than the present, when the efforts of the society ought to be more energetic in extending the hand of benevolence to their unfortunate brethren of the palette and the chisel. A very fair subscription (nearly 500l.) was raised in the room, and we hope will be considerably added to out of doors; for the objects of the institution are most praiseworthy, and the funds are distributed with an uncramped and generous hand, not confining the gifts to once or twice, but, where necessary and deserved, extending the bounty in liberal sums for the tenth, ay, and even the twentieth time, and more. With such merits, we fondly hope that a public, which is so frequently delighted while gazing on pictures, often produced amidst want and suffering, will hasten to the relief of some of the miseries which ever attend the life of taste and genius. The way is pointed out for them, and they cannot do better than assist the generous exertions of the Artists' General Benevolent Fund.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

MR. EDITOR,—Can you enlighten your numerous readers with any information touching the plan of the building about to be erected as a frontage to the British Museum? The old building has this week been sold as material; the clearance of the ground will commence forthwith, and we may expect to hear of the commencement of the new façade very shortly. I have not met with any one who has seen a drawing of the proposed edifice. Every one believes that the thing is settled: many have heard "of an elegant Greek structure, with an enriched and spacious portico:" but no one has seen it—no one can give any exact account of it. Possibly you know all about it; if so, pray publish it. I am far from believing that the days of architectural monstrosities have passed; and it is certainly possible that another architectural building, of great magnitude and importance, may rise up to disfigure the metropolis, and discredit the national taste.

Allow me to remind you of your strenuous exertions in the matter of the National Gallery. On that occasion, you carried the public with you, kept the town in excitement for nearly a month, castigated the unfortunate Wilkins to your heart's content; but ended without effecting the slightest good, because your animadversions were not commenced till the foundation was digging, and your interference was much too late.—Your humble servant, D.

May 28th.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Half-past 7, Monday Evening, 30th May.

Crowds are assembled in the street, drawn together by the report of an attempt having been made to assassinate our Queen, while returning home from her evening drive—returning without state—without any guard, tranquil and content in the supposed love and loyalty of her subjects—returning with the husband of her choice, to that home where their infants were perhaps awaiting the kiss of parental affection, the mother's fond blessing, ere their innocent eyelids closed in sweet and peaceful slumber.

* If people saw the multitude of strange letters we receive, they would be ready to suppose with the writer, that the editor of a work like ours really knew every thing; whereas there are some of us as ignorant as could be wished. In the present case, we can give no information whatever; but are glad to call attention, we trust timously, to the subject.—Ed. L. G.

And what must have been that young and tender mother's feelings while gazing on their cherub faces with the preceding scene still fresh on her mind, the flash from the deadly weapon aimed at her life still present to her disturbed vision! Oh, what a flood of joy must have come over her on feeling that these helpless babes had escaped the sad desolation of an orphan's state!—how deep and holy must have been her thanksgiving to that Almighty Power who had seen fit to preserve them from it, by leaving them a mother still to cherish and watch over them! The indignation of the Queen—the disappointment of the sovereign, at a moment when her thoughts, her leisure, her purse, have all been so nobly devoted to her people's good,—will, no doubt, have their strong conflict in her mind: but at the first moment of escape all her feelings and emotions must have been centered in the embraces of her family; and it is in this happy reunion every mother's heart will delight to contemplate her, and every mother's soul respond in thanksgiving for her preservation. But some other thoughts must arise—who will not ask themselves, And is it amongst British subjects such cowardly assassins dwell? Are we to be the imitators of our neighbours in their crimes as in their fashions, exaggerating both?

Alas for England's chivalry! that one individual should be found so lost to manly honour as to raise his hand against his Queen—a young, a pure, a spotless woman! E. C. DE C.

MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S SOIRÉE.

THE Marquis of Northampton gave his third *soirée* on Saturday last, the 28th instant, which was most numerous attended by eminent persons. Soon after tea, Prince Albert arrived, having in his suite the Marquis of Exeter, one of the Counts Mensdorff, and Colonel Wyde. His Royal Highness was most affable and condescending, conversing with every one to whom his noble host introduced him, and left, apparently much gratified, at half-past eleven for the Italian Opera. We cannot conclude without regretting that some of the party had not exhibited more care in their passage through one of the rooms, as, had that been done, a beautiful piece of sculpture would not have been mutilated, which was the case by the upsetting of a table on which the figure was placed. The known liberality of the noble Marquis deserved more circumspection on the part of his guests.

THE DRAMA.

Haymarket.—On Tuesday Mr. Farren made his reappearance before a Haymarket audience, after an absence of three seasons from its boards, and was warmly welcomed to the scene of so many of his best efforts in the purest branch of his art. The play was *She would and She would not*, and his impersonation of *Don Manuel* was as vigorous and excellent as it has ever been. He is so first-rate a favourite with the public that he hardly requires our eulogy; but we could not let him return to a theatre where he has gained so many triumphs, without adding our voice to that of his many admirers.

English Opera.—The increasing art actions of this theatre have continued to accumulate and prosper. The comic strength, and excellent ballet performances, offer a nightly treat which it is hard to resist.

Olympic.—A prosperous season has been brought to a close, with benefits to some of the leading performers. Mr. Leman Ede's, on Tuesday, and our pretty favourite, Miss

* A ludicrous mistake attached to this piece. The pin by which the No. ticket was stuck on, being in the middle of the figure 11, made, by its shadow at an angle, the perfect appearance of 14; and on turning to the catalogue for the subject, instead of the Saint and the Fiend, we read, No. 14, Our Saviour before Pilate.

Mitchell's, on Monday; her last appearance previous to her return to America, where we trust she will be as heartily welcomed as her versatile talents deserve. She is much improved since she quitted Brother Jonathan, and we have seldom seen her to better advantage than in *Bachelors' Buttons*, and *The Youthful Queen*, the pieces selected for Tuesday, in addition to Mr. Rede's popular *Jack in the Water*, in which she sustained her original part of *Mrs. Lorrington*.

French Plays.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Mdlle. Dejazet charmed us by her personation of various favourite characters; and on the latter evening finished her engagement. But the enterprising manager, whose liberal efforts have hitherto met with their reward in the utmost public encouragement which the theatre could hold, does not relax in his purveyance for our continued entertainment. M. Bouffé, the distinguished French actor, is announced for Monday, when *La Fille de l'Aveire* and *Les Vieux Pechés* are to be performed; and we shall thus have an opportunity of seeing him in two of his most admired and popular characters. He will be the last, and certainly not the least, attractive star of the season, which has so firmly planted the drama of France in the estimation of English audiences.

German Operas have this week succeeded each other with great variety and increasing effect. These only clear the way for novelties of a high order, which are announced in the bills.

French Charity.—The German Opera this evening is performed for the benefit of the French charity instituted by Count D'Orsay; and we trust it will be, as it deserves to be, a bumper.

Hanover Square Rooms.—Thalberg's second concert on Wednesday morning attracted the usual numerous audience. The entertainment was chiefly Thalberg: Thalberg in four pieces; a fantasia, or selection, from *Lucrezia Borgia*; an andante in D flat; a fantasia on the minuet and serenade in *Don Giovanni*; and a grand capriccio on *Semiramide*, introducing a beautiful air of Rossini's. And again Thalberg to an encore for each, the latter varied to the national air, which called forth most enthusiastic plaudits. Indeed, the applause throughout for every one of his excellent and masterly efforts was most genuine and deserved. The gem of his wonderful execution, in our estimation, was the andante; there were in it a few passages which we could scarcely conceive could be produced even from his comprehensive instrument. The vocalists assistant were, Madame Balfe, Miss Rainforth, Messrs. Balfe, H. Russell, and Weiss. Lover's ballad, "When first I o'er the mountain trod," sung by Madame Balfe, and Benedict's ballad of the "Sleeper," by Miss Rainforth, were the principal vocal attractions.

Miss and Mr. W. Dorrell gave a concert, on Thursday, of well-selected vocal and instrumental music, in the course of which Miss Rainforth sung Cimarosa's "Ah! Parlate," with great sweetness and expression; and Miss Dorrell played a "Rondo brilliant" (Mendelssohn) on the piano-forte, with combined delicacy of touch and accuracy of fingering; in short, her execution was rapid, distinct, and correct. She was much applauded, and well merited such reward of her skill. Her *Staudigl* gave Benedict's "Rage, thou angry Storm!" with so much spirit as to elicit an immediate encore. It was, in truth, as fine a piece of vocalism as could be heard. His other song, Seubert's "Der Wanderer," we have already repeatedly mentioned with admiration. Miss Dolby did

justice to Weber's beautiful air from Oberon, "O Araby." Mendelssohn's charming overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," was finely performed by the full orchestra. During the second part, Mr. W. Dorrell played a concerto on the piano-forte (W. S. Bennett), which, although somewhat of the longest, was well executed, and displayed to advantage the musical powers of the performer. The scena from *Der Freyschutz* was beautifully sung by Mad. Heinfetter. The only fault in this lady's singing is, that in passages here and there her voice is too loud for the concert-room. Beethoven's overture, "Prometheus," concluded this agreeable concert.

Mr. Wilson's Scottish Music and Song.—A series of evenings in the outskirts of London are enabling a widely extended audience to enjoy Mr. Wilson's delightful entertainments; and the manner in which the suburban population flock to them is a sure sign of their appreciation. On Thursday we attended at Camberwell, and found the large assembly-room there as full as it could be; and every one appeared as pleased as possible. Mr. Wilson was greatly applauded throughout his illustrations, and unanimously encored in "The laird o' Cockpen;" "Wood, an' married, an' a'!" and "Scots wha hae." He announced his second entertainment at the same place for Thursday next.

DRAMATIC AUTHORS.

On the 24th ult. Lord Mahon presented a short petition to the House of Commons, signed by 46 dramatic writers of various calibre, including Sheridan Knowles, B. W. Proctor, Douglas Jerrold, J. R. Planché, Leigh Hunt, R. B. Peake, T. J. Serle, G. W. Lovell, C. Dance, J. A. Heraud, R. H. Horne, &c., and calling the attention of the legislature to the anomalous and conflicting state of the laws affecting the production and performance of their works. The subject is, we understand, explained more at length in a memorial presented to the Secretary for the Home Department, in which is shewn the utter want of protection to which this species of literature is exposed, and the ready and constant evasion of all the enactments purporting to be addressed to that end, by local magistrates, and other authorities in every part of the metropolis and surrounding districts. In truth, nothing can be more absurd, contradictory, and nugatory, than the existing state of things in this respect. A tavern on one side of a street may safely and profitably do what another tavern on the opposite side would be severely punished for attempting. The Surrey may act what the Adelphi dare not; the Victoria may represent what it would cost the English Opera House its license to perform; and the Strand may run for fifty nights what Sadler's Wells must not touch under pain of fine and imprisonment. This sort of confusion reigns throughout, and when injury is done either to the regularly established or patent theatres, or to authors of genius, there is no redress to be obtained. The juggles between proprietors, lessees, actors, door-keepers, money-takers, &c., place conviction out of the question, and it is found to be infinitely better to put up with the loss and wrong than to throw away the expense of a useless appeal in endeavouring to obtain justice. All this tends to keep the drama in a low condition, and ought assuredly to be amended. But how? is the difficulty. Perhaps by vesting the sole power of licensing in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, or some other efficient officer? Certainly, to prohibit the acting of plays at inns, where the entertainments and their price are

partially made up of gin and brandy-drinking. To these of the lower order much of the deterioration of public morals is owing; and the miserable fate of many an unhappy youth of either sex is to be traced to the frequenting of such theatres. At all events, there ought either to be laws which can be administered, and laws directed to one defined object, or there ought to be no laws at all, and every one left free to get up whatever kind of dramatic attraction he pleases. We trust the petition to which we have alluded will lead to this disideratum, and in the meantime append the names of some of the petitioners, who "will ever pray," with the titles of their pieces added thereto, which make a rather curious and amusing cross-reading, and may be like a farce to conclude our more serious appeal. The following are copied from the signatures:—

W. Bayle Bernard, author of "His Last Legs," &c.
John Oxenford, author of "A Day Well Spent."
J. R. Buckstone, author of "Married Life," &c. &c.
James Sheridan Knowles, author of "Love."
Wm. Henry Osberry, author of "Delusion."
Richard Ryan, author of "Every Body's Husband."
Mark Lemon, author of "The Ladies' Club," &c. &c.
George Wild, author of "Something New," &c. &c.
Leman Rede, author of "The Rake's Progress."
C. P. Thomson, author of "The Gambler's Fate," &c.
Joseph Lunn, author of "Family Jars."
William Dunn, author of "The Daughter of the Air."
R. Brinsley Peake, author of "Chancery Suit," and
Morris Barnett, author of "The Spirit of the Rhine,"
"Monsieur Jacques," &c. &c. &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A PARENT'S LOVE.

How beautiful a parent's love!
How deep, and pure, and true!
'Tis as a chain around us wove,
That nought can e'er undo.
'Twas with us in our earliest years,
Ere we a grief had known,
Before the spirit bow'd to fears,
Darkly and sadly lone.
It bless'd us when the sorrow-cloud
First came upon the heart;
It sooth'd us when that heavy shroud
Bade all bright things depart.
Though dark waves dimm'd our solitude,
Wherever we might roam,
They touch'd not the one rock that stood
Firm in our childhood's home;
Though other love perchance may bless
Our home, and hearth, and heart—
May be link'd with our happiness,
And may not soon depart;
Yet who can trust it as they trust
A father's, mother's love?
'Tis like a flower that springs from dust,
Not like a star above:
For it may change, may fade, decay,
And leave us sad and lone;
To weep the glad hopes pass'd away,
With the soul's idol frown;
But only death itself can make
A parent's love a tomb;
And only death itself can break
The bright spell of its bloom.

EMMA B—.

VARIETIES.

The Kentish Standard, No. 1, is acknowledged, and its editor, Mr. Henry Mead, thanked for it. It looks like a sort of provincial Monthly Literary Gazette; only it has political news, fashions, and other attractions which we want, but which are desirable enough for readers who may like a newspaper and literary journal all in one. It is well put together, and "Society as it is," by the Editor, and "Cromwell's Grave," an original poem, would do credit to any periodical.

New R. A.s.—A foreign gentleman the other day, on a visit to London, and having been to the Exhibition, asked a person in company what was meant by the letters R. A.; which he was answered indicated Royal Academicians. His

evident astonishment at hearing this explanation seemed rather unaccountable, and it was some time before its cause was discovered. His attention had been attracted to the tin badges worn by the Cads in attendance at the doors of the National Gallery to hold horses, let down the steps of carriages, &c. &c., and inscribed R. A., Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c.; and it is no wonder that his amazement should be great, when he was led to understand that these worthies were no less than Members of the Royal Academy. Into such mistakes may inquisitive travellers fall in all countries.

Phrenology.—A lecture was delivered on Friday week at the Adelphi Theatre, upon the skull of the murderer Good, by a Mr. Brindley, who undertook to prove that the developments of this wretched man's head were as much opposed to the science (?) as it was possible for a head to be; and if establishing his position, that Good had extraordinary benevolence, considerable conscientiousness, and great firmness, be success. Mr. Brindley was quite successful: yet he was not allowed the credit of his arguments,—for his amusing *exposé* of the fallacies of phrenology so roused the ire of part of the scientific (?) audience that it almost terminated in a riot. He decidedly had the best of it; and such of his opponents as attempted to reply to him appeared to have but a sorry case; in fact, common sense was in favour of Mr. Brindley and against phrenology;—we think common sense quite right.

King's College Hospital.—The anniversary dinner in aid of this excellent charity took place on Wednesday at the London Coffee-House,—Mr. Gladstone, M.P., presiding. The subscriptions, we are glad to say, reached nearly to the amount of 1000*l*.

Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear.—The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of this valuable institution was held on Thursday morning, on which occasion His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge kindly presided. A series of resolutions were discussed, some carried, and some postponed; and a beautiful silver inkstand was presented to Mr. Curtis, the resident surgeon, for his unwearied exertions in promoting the objects of the charity. The royal chairman in a neat speech complimented Mr. Curtis upon the growing success of his establishment, and trusted that greater means would shortly enable him to extend the benevolent uses of the Institution. Mr. Curtis returned thanks, and alluded to the cases of two lads who had been under his care, but removed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. He stated that there was great improvement in one case, and visible signs of amendment in the other; and that he was perfectly convinced, if these boys had remained under his care, he should have succeeded in restoring to them their speech and hearing: his designs were, however, frustrated by their removal to the Asylum, the object of which was *not to cure*, but to teach. The royal chairman was thanked for his condescension in presiding on this occasion, as well as on others where charity was the object; and the meeting separated about three o'clock.

London Library.—At the first annual meeting of this institution, on Saturday,—Lord Clarendon, the president, in the chair,—Mr. Cochrane, the librarian, read a very satisfactory report of its progress, from which it appeared that there were already 13,000 volumes on its shelves, and the list of members steadily augmenting. From Mr. Cochrane's intelligence and long experience, we can anticipate but the best of management.

Culinary Literature.—It has often been asserted that literary ladies are bad housewives; the

following announcement in the last *Publishers' Circular* would certainly induce us to believe that lady-cooks are so absorbed in pots and pans as to have no time to attend to correct writing:—"Cookery made Easy; being the most plain and practical directions for properly cooking and serving up all sorts of provisions ever published." We have heard of provisions being sold, we never before heard of their being published; neither is most plain our ordinary locution. We need hardly say we strongly suspect the author or compiler of this book of cookery to be no lady at all; for any female deserving the title, and claiming gentility, would have announced herself in this fashion, "the plainest and most practical directions ever published for properly cooking and serving up all sorts of provisions."

Fossil Remains.—A fine fossil elephant is stated in the *Maidstone Journal* to have been discovered in cutting for the railroad at Marden Hill—the lowest ever found in the Wealden formation.

Peruvian Mummy.—A Peruvian mummy has been brought to Liverpool for investigation. It is, unlike the mummies of Egypt, a perfect embalmed body, without wrappers; and was discovered at Pisco in a chalk tomb, together with a wooden idol, a comb of porcupine quills, and distaff, on which was a quantity of very fine thread, or cotton, which crumbled into dust.

The Jewish Press.—Among the literary novelties of the age is the establishment of a periodical entitled *The Voice of Jacob*, which is addressed to Jewish readers all over the world. Other publications of a similar nature are contemplated.

Spelling.—A bookseller got the other day a country order for several copies of a religious work, thus indited by the provincial dealer in learning:—"Sir, please send me, per next parcel, five copies of the *Cat-tyke-ism of Pusseyism*" (Catechism of Pusseyism).

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR, The recent opening of the chests in Sweden brings to my recollection a memorandum I made long ago from the *Biographical Dictionary*. Can you furnish information whether the Memoirs alluded to have ever been given to the public?

Biographical Dictionary, Lond. 1784, vol. vii. p. 72. "Augustus John, third Earl of Bristol, died December 22, 1779."

Note.—The following is an authentic copy of the last codicil to his lordship's will:—"By way of codicil I write this with my own hand, and hereby give to my natural son, Augustus Henry, the box or chest, with all my father's MS. writings therein contained; and in case of his death, I give the same to my brother William Hervey; but with strict injunction, both to the one and the other, never to print or publish them, or my father's Memoirs, during the reign of his present majesty; or for any time, or at any time, to give or lend, or leave them to my brother Frederic, the present bishop of Derry. As witness my hand, the 20th day of May, 1779.—BRISTOL. Yours, T. GROVE."

We understand that Miss Agnes Strickland, authoress of the *Lives of the Queens of England*, is engaged on another work of a similar character, which will contain memoirs of the queens and queens-consort of France.

We learn from the last No. of the *United States Literary Advertiser* (April), that Washington Irving is gone to revisit the scene of his former labours, and to resume them. He has been for some time past occupied in the preparation for the press of a new work, to be entitled *The Pictorial History of General Washington*. The accompanying illustrations, which are to number between five and six hundred, will be incorporated with the text, and engraved on wood, after the designs of Chapman. The publication will be commenced early in the ensuing spring.

Progress of the International Copyright.—Petitions signed by the leading American authors were recently presented to both houses of congress; that to the senate by Mr. Clay, was referred to the judiciary committee, and the other to a committee of which Mr. Kennedy, himself an author, is chairman; a circumstance which

augurs favourably for this most desirable measure. A resolution has been also adopted, calling upon the president for the correspondence between this government and that of Great Britain relative to an international copyright-law.—*Same Paper.*

A Literary Novelty.—Among the numerous literary curiosities in the library of the late celebrated Dr. Kloss, of Frankfort, has been discovered a volume, hitherto unknown, it is said, to classical readers, comprising the Epistolary Correspondence of the renowned philosopher Diogenes, translated into Latin by Francesco Arzini, from the original Greek, and by him dedicated to Pope Pius II.: printed as early as A.D. 1492.—*Ibid.*

We have heard it rumoured that the MSS. and Correspondence of Gen. A. Jackson are about to be committed to the editorial charge of G. Bancroft, Esq., who, it is said, will prepare them for publication, together with a biographical memoir of the life and public services of the general.—*Ibid.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Rise of the Old Dissent, exemplified in the Life of Oliver Heywood, 1630-1702, by the Rev. J. Hunter, 8vo, 14s.—Letters from Hofwyl, by a Parent, on the Educational Institutions of De Fellenberg, post 8vo, 2s.—History of Scotland, by P. Fraser Tytler, Vol. VIII. 1573-1587, post 8vo, 6s.—The Horse and the Hound, their various Uses and Treatment, by Nimrod, p. 8vo, 12s.—Female Writers, their Proper Sphere and Usefulness, by M. A. Stuart, fcp. 4s.—Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Henry Vaughan, post 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Andrew's Art of Flower-Painting, Coloured Plates, oblong, 16s.—The Poetry of Love, royal 32mo, 2s. 6d.—Transactions of the Linnean Soc. of London, Vol. XIX. Part 1, 4to, 21s.—The Lottery of Life, by the Countess of Blessington, 3 vols, post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—Brian, the Probationer, a Tragedy, by the late Isabel Hill, 8vo, 5s.—Burns's Ecclesiastical, or Ecclesiastical, &c. &c. 4 vols. 8vo, 3l. 6s.—Works of Gerald Griffin, Vol. V. Holland Tide, fcp. 6s.—The Antigone of Sophocles, with Notes, &c., by T. Mitchell, 8vo, 5s.—Grammar of the German Language, by W. E. Jelf, 8vo, 15s.—Mouraviéff's History of the Church of Russia, translated by Blackmore, 8vo, 14s.—Leybourne's Ready Reckoner; or, Trader's Sure Guide, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—Shakespeare's Plays and Poems, edited by Collier, Vol. IV. 8vo, 12s.—Manual of Clinical Medicine, by D. Spillan, M.D., 18mo, 3s. 6d.—Mineral Springs of Aix-la-Chapelle and Borette, by L. Wetzlar, M.D., p. 8vo, 2s. 6d.—Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa, by the Rev. R. Moffat, 8vo, 12s.—Fragments in Prose and Verse, by the late Miss Elizabeth Smith, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Essays and Orations, by Sir Henry Halliday, new edit. fcp. 6s. 6d.—Nugae Metricæ, by Sir Henry Halliday, fcp. 3s. 6d.—Bp. Heber's Hymns for Church-Service, new edit. 18mo, 2s.—Romantic Biography of the Age of Elizabeth, edited by Dr. W. C. Taylor, LL.D., 2 vols. 8vo, 28s.—The Ambassador's Wife, by Mrs. Gore, 3 vols, post 8vo, 11. 11s. 6d.—Blue Beard, with Illustrations by Bayley, 2s. 6d.—Magazine of Domestic Economy, Vol. VII. 8vo, 6s. 6d.—Guide to the Port of London, by James Elmes, 12mo, 4s.—The Maiden of Moscow; a Poem, in 21 Cantos, by the Lady E. Stuart Wortley, 8vo, 25s.—The Man of Sorrow; a Novel, by the late Theodore Hook, 3 vols, post 8vo, 21s.—Evide; a True Story, by Sir E. L. Bulwer, Bart., fcp. 5s.—Riddle's Treatise on Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, 4th edit. 8vo, 16s. 6d.—Poems, by Clara Coulthard, square, 3s.—The Vocalist's Preceptor, by Joseph Pinn, folio, 10s. 6d.—Two Letters on Pictorial Colour and Effect, by R. Hendrie, 12mo, 5s.—Quain's Anatomical Plates of Bones and Ligaments, fol. 2l. Plain; Coloured, 2l. 15s.—The History and Antiquities of Foulsham, Norfolk, by the Rev. T. Quarrils, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—Hand-Book for India and Egypt, by G. Parbury, 2d edit. p. 8vo, 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1842.

May.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday 26	From 46 to 63	29.74 to . 29.75
Friday 27	44 . . . 66	29.86 to . 29.92
Saturday 28	50 . . . 66	29.95 to . 30.05
Sunday 29	38 . . . 66	30.08 to . 30.09
Monday 30	44 . . . 69	29.93 to . 30.05
Tuesday 31	44 . . . 68	30.10 to . 30.16

June.
Wednesday . . . 1 . . . 39 . . . 71 30.19 to . 30.14
Prevailing wind S. and S.W. Cloudy, with rain at times on the 26th and 27th, otherwise generally clear. Rain fallen, .605 of an inch.

Edmonton. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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